



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Goldmark, Josephine. *Fatigue and Efficiency.* Pp. xvii, 591. Price \$3.50.

New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1912.

A keen analysis of the various factors in the fatigue problem together with a compendium of information regarding fatigue and its effects occupies the pages of this very useful book. In the five years during which she has been at work upon the problem of fatigue, Miss Goldmark has had an occasion to draw upon all of the authorities, native and foreign, who have contributed to the subject. The resultant material compiled and interpreted by one of the ablest of our social experts throws some side-lights on a problem which has been recently described as the most serious of all the serious problems which the people of the United States are at present confronting.

Fatigue is a poison generated in the body tissues in the form of waste chemical products. Although it has been generally supposed that the consumption of energy-yielding substance was responsible for fatigue, recent experiments with animals and with men have clearly demonstrated that fatigue is primarily the result of waste products rather than the destruction of body tissues. Since women have a high morbidity, especially in nervous diseases, the result of the presence of fatigue poison in the nerve centers shows itself with peculiar virulence in the female sex.

This modern theory of fatigue has been developed in conjunction with the increasing strain of modern industry. All modern industry which depends upon machinery for its rate of speed is being geared up to a higher and higher tension. The existence of industrial specialization means dreadful monotony. Hence, piece-work and overtime work add their painful influences to monotony and speeding-up, producing a type of industry well calculated to create fatigue poison.

The results of physical over-strain in industry are, Miss Goldmark indicates, exactly what might be expected. Women who engage in industrial occupations show a high infant mortality and a low birth-rate, which Miss Goldmark describes as "Race Degeneration." It is doubtful, however, whether the term may justifiably be used in this connection, since it is not at all clear that there is any causal relation between industrial fatigue and the decrease in stature which have accompanied the development of English industry.

In order that the burden of industry may not bear unduly upon the workers, it is desirable, Miss Goldmark insists, that a form of restriction be placed upon those industries which create fatigue. There are three ways in which these restrictions may be imposed. First, the employer may be led to see that more work can be done in eight than in ten hours. This viewpoint has led to a considerable change during the nineteenth century, lowering the number of hours required of industrial workers. The trend toward shorter hours, Miss Goldmark finds particularly apparent in the United States. Scientific management, if scientifically interpreted, will reduce the amount of energy expended in industrial operations to a point which will not over-fatigue the worker. In the third place, labor laws well enforced by competent factory inspectors may accomplish the reduction in overwork. In the case of labor laws, however, the courts must maintain a proper attitude toward the overwork problem if the laws themselves are to furnish an effective remedy.

Here ends the literary part of Miss Goldmark's work. She has succeeded in stating fairly and effectively one of the most difficult and important problems now confronting the people of the United States. A slight tendency to scientific terminology, and an occasional unjustifiable use of facts do not seriously detract from the excellence of the work which Miss Goldmark has done.

The remainder of the book contains, in summary form, the world's experience upon which legislation limiting the hours of labor for women is based. Any one interested in the technical side of fatigue, and in the application of fatigue theories to industry will find in this work a generous source of information.

SCOTT NEARING.

University of Pennsylvania.

Gonner, E. C. K. *Common Land and Inclosure.* Pp. xxx, 461. Price \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

In literature on inclosure, until lately, a sharp distinction was drawn between the inclosures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the inclosure movement of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Professr Gay pointed out the error of this view, and Miss Leonard and Professor Gonner have already developed the thesis by studies of inclosure in the seventeenth century. This new conception of one continuous inclosure movement is the theme of Professor Gonner's book. The earlier and later movements are brought within the scope of comprehensive treatment, partly by the historical continuity in the seventeenth century, partly by an underlying unity in the relation of inclosure to the different types of soil. The apparently sharp distinction between inclosure by agreement and by private act is shown to be overdrawn, so that there is a real continuity even in the method of inclosure where the break seemed most distinct.

Inclosure by agreement in chancery became important in the seventeenth century. It was, at first, merely a device to secure an authoritative record of agreements entered into without any legal compulsion. Lengthy legal proceedings easily became a menace designed to procure assent, and collusive proceedings might easily make this element of compulsion very real to the persons standing out against a voluntary agreement. The earlier private acts were similar in effect. They were essentially official registrations of private agreements, but they afforded some opportunities for coercion. The transition from the confirmatory act to the act for proceeding by appointment by commissioners was not abrupt. Acts of this later type are to be found in the early part of the century, but it is only in the latter half that they become predominant.

The establishment of a relation between inclosure and physiography is perhaps the most distinctive feature of Professor Gonner's book. This mode of approach throws some new light on the controversy between Professor Gay and Mr. Leadham in regard to the nature of sixteenth century inclosure. It is interesting to note that Professor Gonner agrees in the main with Professor Gay. Inclosure was indeed undertaken with a view to arable farming, but it was "a not very frequent result, rather than a constant consequence and aim." The significance and suggestiveness of this method of approach lie, however, in its reduction of the bewildering diversity of purpose and form to a coherent,